Proposed Atomic Power Stations in Andhra Pradesh

1866. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals sent by Andhra Pradesh Government which are under consideration of Government to locate atomic power stations in the State;

(b) at what stage of consideration they stand; and

(c) since when they are pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (c) The Government of Andhra Pradesh proposed establishment of an atomic power station in Andhra Pradesh. A Site Selection Committee constituted by the Department of Atomic Energy is examining the possible sites in the State. There is however no proposal to take up an atomic power plant in Andhra Pradesh during the Eighth Five Year Plan period.

Coal-Based Technology for Fertilizer Production

1867. SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the long run coal-based echnology for fertiliser production is in the best interest of the country;

(b) whether any efforts have been made by Government to upgrade this technology;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to obtain foreign assistance in these efforts to upgrade the technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEPARTMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (b) From the point of view of utilisation of indigenous resources, the coal-based technology for fertilizer production is useful for the country. However, the experience of first two coal-based Units at Talcher and Ramagundem set-up by Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited showed that the coal-based technology is not cost-effective. The type of coal with high ash content available in the country is not suited for economic production of fertilizer with any proven technology presently in use in the world. From time-to-time, efforts were made to improve the capacity utilisation of these two plants, through modifications and renewals/replacements. To overcome the power problems, a 30 MW Gas Turbine Set was commissioned at Talcher unit in 1985, where the problem of power was acute. Additional steam generaton unit has been set up at Ramagundam and Talcher, the latter through waste heat boiler down stream of the power generation unit. There is no proposal to obtain foreign assistance to upgrade the technology at these two plants.

Fertilizer Units Declared Sick

1868. SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the BIFR has declared the Fertiliser Corporation of India and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation as "Sick" units;

(b) whether it is also a fact that any plans have been submitted for rehabilitation and revival of these two public sector companies; and

(c) if so, what is the financial profile?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Landed Cost of import of Sulphadiazine

1869. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY:

SHRIMATI SATYA BAHIN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 3080 given in Rajya Sabha on 19th August, 1993 and state:

(a) what was the landed cost of import of Sulphadiazine from 1990-91 onwards yearwise and whether it is a fact that it is lower than Rs. 512 per kg.

(b) the reasons for which the formulation prices were based on Rs. 511.79 per kg. plus sales tax etc. when procurement price was only Rs. 450 per kg.

(c) who was responsible for giving benefit to formulators and what steps have been taken to fix responsibility;

(d) what is the present position and what remedial action Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) Bulk of the requirements of Sulphadiazine is being imported. As per available information, the landed cost of import of Sulphadiazine was Rs. 392.94/kg, Rs. 511.79/kg and Rs. 535.49/kg during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 respectively.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

Implementation of Kelkar Committee Report

1870. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY:

SHRI RAINI RANJAN SAHU:

SHRIMATI SATYA BAHIN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the status of Kelkar Committee Report, since when its implementation has been held in abeyance and under whose orders;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this has been done to help the multinationals who import new drugs at fancy prices; and

(c) what are the names of the drugs having turn-over of more than 50 lakhs which have not been included under price control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) Recommendations of Kelkar Committee have been implemented through Drug (Price Control) Order, 1987. However, representations received thereafter on inclusion/exclusion of drugs and the criteria for that purpose, formed part of the review of Drug Policy, 1986 which has since been discussed in the House on 18th, 19th and 23rd August, 1993.